



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

gerous to civilization as would be a mad dog let loose upon a picnic ground. With her present ideals, and her present moods, she deserves all the restraints of prison bars. As a matter of manifest destiny, she is to be defeated in arms. The victory in blood and treasure is immeasurably and unprecedentedly costly. For the allied rulers to allow the German nation, now morally beaten in arms, to gain for itself a final advantage by the plausible methods of her infamous diplomacy would be nothing less than an ignominious and criminal betrayal of the most sacred interests of civilization.

HARRISBURG, PA.

GEORGE P. MAINS.

TERMS FOR GERMANY

SIR,—There continues to be a great deal of discussion as to how Germany should be dealt with, when she has been, as she surely will be, thoroughly beaten.

The prevailing opinion in the countries fighting her, and it has been widely expressed, seems to favor a commercial boycott, resolutions to that effect having been adopted by many influential bodies, and urged in the press.

The fact seems to have been lost sight of that while the adoption of such a measure would doubtless cripple Germany, it would also react upon the countries enforcing it, and lessen the volume of their own trade, the natural laws of which cannot be thwarted without injury to all concerned.

Is there not a better way? Responsible as Germany is for the war, and wicked, lawless and cruel as have been her methods of conducting it, we should put aside any thought of descending to her level by vindictive and revengeful action, and consider only what strict justice demands, and what, giving the fullest effect to that, will interfere least with the full resumption of the operation of the laws of trade and commerce, which is, on every account, and for all peoples, most desirable.

Germany, to meet the demands of justice, should be made to suffer the full penalty of the laws of war, of nations, and of humanity, which she has violated. There should be assessed by an impartial tribunal the actual damages for which under these laws she must be held responsible: every ship sunk or burnt, every building needlessly destroyed, every section of country wantonly ravaged, every payment and all labor wrongfully exacted, every injury inflicted in contravention of existing treaties, every life lawlessly taken, and every ascertainable act of cruelty, should be included; to these should be added the millions of which she robbed France after the Franco-Prussian war, which she purposely brought on; and every foot of territory which she took possession of then, or has occupied since, must of course be at once surrendered.

The commission should apportion the amount to be received among the sufferers; and to secure its payment, the Allied Powers should jointly take possession of all German custom houses and railroads, and of the potash mines, and retain them until the last penny called for has been paid, if it takes fifty years. Germany's entire war debt should be invalidated.

Germany was the wanton aggressor for purposes of conquest in both wars, and in addition to the intentional devastation she has wrought she has compelled the payment of immense sums from both France and Belgium, with no justification but that of the highwayman. What, under such circumstances, must she expect for herself when she stands at the bar of mankind, a convicted and helpless criminal?

Should it be found necessary in order to secure complete and prompter reparation, there could be justly added a large lump sum payable at once, and additional yearly amounts to be raised by taxation. First, having taken possession of whatever may be left of her navy, this can be provided by inhibiting all naval construction and strictly limiting her military force to the requirements of domestic police purposes, until her war indebtedness is fully discharged. Anything less than this will not meet the demands of justice, and nothing will so surely prevent wars of conquest in all the years to come.

Under such a settlement, trade will at once begin to flow again in its natural channels, and prosperity will return to those countries, Germany included, in the degree to which they are industrious and enterprising, and conform their activities to the immutable laws of commerce.

While the commercial boycott would certainly bring retribution to Germany, it would be simply vindictive punishment, not apportioned as justice demands with reference to her violations of law, treaties, and duty to humanity, and it would so cripple her as to make adequate reparation impossible.

The method here proposed, on the other hand, would, while inflicting just retributive penalties upon Germany, provide what should be a governing consideration in any settlement: reparation for the wrongs and crimes she has been guilty of.

Essex, N. Y.

ARCHIBALD HOPKINS.

WE CATER TO IMPS OF HELL

SIR,—You probably enjoy hearing occasionally from your distant readers. For twenty years I have read your REVIEW, many times with much pleasure and satisfaction. However, of the current September number I must say that I am woefully disappointed. Disappointed at every turn in the road. Your vicious strictures on the war administration are wholly uncalled for, and quite contrary to the real facts. Your bad ball-out is a boomerang that ought to demolish what little dollar patriotism you possess. You certainly would not claim any other kind. True to your class, you shovel the blame for not having the war won and the net cash already in our pockets off on the Administration, instead of jamming it down on the jackal pirates of finance and commerce who infest every shop where war work is being done. True to your chums, you pass these hyenas by on the other side. You put no blame where it rightfully belongs. You eternally hoot "socialism" at the Administration, expecting your hearers to hand you a bouquet for your clumsy cunningness. In every line you betray your hypocrisy in trying to make your readers believe that socialism, as being brought about the world over, is a very dangerous thing. You cunningly avoid confessing that Germany's efficiency is due to her taking over, or socializing, all her public utilities.